FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 158 *13 August 1980*

ALBANIA

ATA Reports Flourishing 'Black Market' in PRC B 1
BASHKIMI Compares Machiavelli, Berlinguer Policies B 1
Vice Minister Says Production, Incomes Greatly Increasing B 2
Briefs: Argentine Ambassador's Departure; Egyptian Ambassador's Departure B 3

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Receives Maltese Minister of Labor 12 August C 1
Stoyanov Comments on PRC, Pakistani Troop Buildup C 1
BCP Central Committee Greets Venezuelan CP Congress C 2
Seminar on Youth Voluntary Work Opens in Sofia C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade Union Chairman Hoffmann Returns From USSR [PRACE 12 Aug] D 1
Cancellation of Huang Hua's India Visit Seen as 'Ill Will' D 1
[Hrobar in RUDE PRAVO 8 Aug]
SRV's Vo Nguyen Giap Attends CSSR Reception in Hanoi D 1
Kabrhelova Receives Vietnamese Women's Delegation D 2
Husak, Chnoupek Congratulate Ecuadorian Leaders D 2
CPCZ Official Notes Course, Prospects of 1980 Harvest [PRACE 12 Aug] D 2
Briefs: Hay Procurement; Harvesting Progress; Coal Production; D 3
Telephones in Prague

HUNGARY

Commentary Examines Carter Directive on Nuclear Strategy F 1
Significance of Crimea Meetings of Socialist Leaders Noted F 2
[Vajda in NEPSZABADSAG 10 Aug]
CPSU Workers Delegation Meets With Korom During Visit F 3
Consultations With Japanese Communists Start 12 August F 3
MTI Reports on Flood Control Operations F 3

POLAND

Lukaszewicz Holds Press Conference on Domestic, Foreign Issues G 1
Warsaw PZPR Committee Studies Economy, Work Stoppages G 1
Further Report G 2
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary G 2
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Oil Officials' Corruption, Trial [6 Aug] G 3
Agriculture Ministry Official Assesses Flood [TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Aug] G 5
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Harvest Progress [7 Aug] G 6

ROMANIA

Egyptian Butrus Ghali Arrives in Bucharest 12 August	H	1
Ceausescu Receives Palestinian PFLP Delegation	H	1
Ceausescu Meets With Italian Republican Party Delegation	H	2
RCP Envoy Relays Ceausescu Greeting to Venezuelan CP	H	4
Faria Meeting	H	4
ROMANIA LIBERA Urges Europeans To Assume Greater Role for Peace [Lupu, 11 Aug]	H	4
Briefs: Iraqi Broadcasting Convention	H	5

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA Reviews U.S. 'Limited Nuclear War' Strategy [8 Aug]	I	1
Reportage on Visit of DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam	I	1
Vrhovec Toast	I	1
Ho Tam Toast	I	3
KCNA Report on Visit	I	5
Meeting With Janzic	I	6
BORBA Reports on Bulgarian 'Rebuke' to Polish Historian [8 Aug]	I	6
Defense Secretary Ljubicic Visits Titovo Uzice	I	7
NOVA MAKEDONIA Sees Kosovo Energy Development Plans as 'Shock' [31 Jul]	I	7

ATA REPORTS FLOURISHING 'BLACK MARKET' IN PRC

AU111230 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 11 Aug 80

["Large Proportions of Black Market in China"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 11 (ATA)--In Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other major cities of China, the black market is carrying out an uninterrupted activity. The Chinese press itself admits that "one may find everything in these markets". Thus for instance, in Guangzhou such goods as TV sets, tape recorers, radio sets, clothes, etc., may be sold at large quantities. Radio Guangzhou admitted that during 1979, there were noticed 9000 cases of smugglings.

Particularly the trade with gold, foreign currency and other precious things bring great profits to the smugglers. During the first three months of the current year there were sold scores of thousands of gold coins in the black market of Shaoguan City, of Guandun Province.

The black Chinese market is supplied mainly by Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao. In Hong Kong for instance, alongside hundreds of smugglers who freely cross the Chinese border, there has been founded a specialised company for smuggling with China which has a big personnel. With the approval in silence of the Chinese officials, who have their share in its profits, this company regularly brings into China watches and other articles worth of some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Besides the articles which are brought from the oversea, the Chinese black market is provided with sufficient supplies at home as well, at a time when the broad working masses lack the necessary goods. Thus for instance, the authorities of Sichuan Province admit the existence of "intermediators" who carry from one zone to another goods with fixed official prices. It is characteristic the fact that in this unbridled speculation, from which the tradesmen, smugglers and private owners ensured a profit worth over 11.2 billion dollars last year, there also take an active part cadres and members of the revisionist party. The flourishing of the black market in China is only one aspect of the quagmire the Beijing revisionists have plunged the country in.

BASHKIMI COMPARES MACHIAVELLI, BERLINGUER POLICIES

AU111354 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

["Eurocommunists Call on Machiavelli for Help"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 11 (ATA)--The newspaper BASHKIMI writes today in one of its commentaries that the Eurocommunists are calling also for Machiavellis' help so as to best serve the bourgeoisie in pressing the labouring masses. The newspaper mentions that, in a recent interview with Washington POST, the chieftain of the Italian revisionist party Berlinguer declared that his party has adopted much also from Cavour and Machiavelli. "Machiavelli", Berlinguer forcefully stressed, "is of a great value to us."

Berlinguer and his party, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI, have even before studied and put into practice the cunning political methods of Machiavelli and especially his viewpoint that the rulers must know how to cunningly make the heads of the people swim. In the art of making the heads of the people swim, the Italian revisionists are distinguished as worthy followers of Machiavellianism, but, in the situation of the grave general crisis Italy is [in] today, the Italian revisionists find it ever more difficult to deceive the people with their demagogy.

What interests Berlinguer and the big Italian monopoly capital, the newspaper writes further on, is the oppression by force of the labouring masses, their keeping in a state of panic and terror. The Italian revisionists are for the handling of the bourgeois affairs with a strong hand.

The secretary general of the Italian revisionist party, BASHKIMI writes in conclusion, is tearing off its last masks one after the other, is plunging ever more deeper into the morass of the reactionary political thought and action. It forgets that in this way it is stepping up its complete discredit and end in the garbage bin of history.

VICE MINISTER SAYS PRODUCTION, INCOMES GREATLY INCREASING

AU121120 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 80

["Albanian Socialist Economy Develops at Fast Rates and in an Allround Way"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 12 (ATA)--The 6th Five Year Plan as well as the new one being drafted for 1981-1985 period, Niko Gjyzari, vice minister of finances stated to the ATA correspondent, have had and have as their goal, the uninterrupted development of economy, the systematic improvement of the standard of living of the people, the uninterrupted strengthening of the defence potential of the country. The results achieved during these five year plans have been really great.

Albania, he said further on, has high rates of the increase of the industrial production. Thus, during 29 year period 1951-1979 the annual average rate of the increase of the overall industrial production has been 12.4 per cent. Now, Albanian industry not only meets 95 per cent of the needs of economy for spare parts and the largest part of industrial products for economy and the needs of the people, as well as the entire quantity of electric power, but it has embarked onto a new stage: The production of complete lines, workshops, factories and plants self-reliantly to realize the targets set by the party for the further industrialization of the country.

Alongside industrialization, socialist agriculture has developed and modernized. It fully ensures the needs of the people and economy with breadgrains. In 1979 as against 1960 and as against 1978, overall agricultural production increased 3 times and 12 per cent respectively.

During the 1951-1979 period, overall agricultural production increased at an annual average rate by 5 per cent.

The vice minister of finance underlined further on that the fast rate and stable development of industry, agriculture and other branches of economy and the harmonization of this development was made possible that overall social production increase at fast and high rates. Thus, the annual average rate of the increase of the overall social product has been 8.7 per cent during the years 1951-1979. Despite the fact that Albania has the highest rate of the increase of the population than any other country of Europe, overall social production has increased 3.2 times faster than the growth of the population, overall industrial production 4.6 times and overall agricultural production 2 times faster.

Albanian socialist economy which develops according to the principle of relying powerfully on its material, human and financial forces, is able to cover its necessary imports through its exports, to ensure the extended socialist reproduction through the inner accumulation.

Permanent characteristic of the budget are the yearly surplus. The lek, the Albanian coin, is stablized and its purchasing power has increased. Economy does not know crisis and inflation. The Albanian state, relying on the forces, resources and possibilities of the country, has constantly ensured the necessary resources of socialist accumulation for the uninterrupted financing of the extended socialist reproduction and of the development in all the fields. As a result, the rates of the average annual increase of the national income during the 29 year long period have been 7.4 per cent, marking a rate of increase of 2.7 times higher than the increase of population, something which has influenced in the systematic increase of the standard of living. Meanwhile in 1980, as against 1975, the real income of working people will increase by 11-14 per cent.

All these achievements in the socialist construction, Niko Gjyzari said in conclusion, are a result of the work, thought and toil of the Albanian people, who have created all the achieved victories under the leadership of the party of labour of Albania.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the PSR of Albania, Juan Carlos Beltramino, left Albania on 11 June. The ambassador was seen off at the airport by the vice-chairman of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry Theofan Nishku. He was also seen off by heads of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 80 AU]

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--On the occasion of his transfer, Sadiq as-Sa'id Darwish, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left our country today. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MALTESE MINISTER OF LABOR 12 AUGUST

AU121537 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 12 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received here today Mrs Agatha Barbara, minister of labour, culture and social welfare of Malta, who is on visit in Bulgaria.

STOYANOV COMMENTS ON PRC, PAKISTANI TROOP BUILDUP

AU121404 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 12 Aug 80

[By BTA Commentator Todor Stoyanov: "New Hotbed of Tension"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Aug (BTA)--The announcement on the buildup of Chinese and Pakistani troops along India's northern borders aroused concern not only in Delhi. At a moment when the hot points on the planet radiate unpredictable risks for the fate of peace, China is creating a new hotbed of tension in the Karakoram motorway area.

The Karakoram motorway can be called a metastasis of confrontation. The point of Sino-Pakistani military steps, aimed at India, mirrors Beijing's anger with the fact that Delhi recognized the Government of Kampuchea and remained faithful to its traditional line of looking for a political solution to the critical situations in Asia.

The Karakoram high mountain road which played the major part in nursing the intervention against the Afghan revolution, is now expanding its aggressive potential. After Kabul, the target of Beijing's expansionism, Delhi remains open. This fact is indicative by itself of an escalation in China's aggressive plans.

After decades of verbal rhetorics against Washington and its military ventures on the Asian continent, Beijing has independently taken its road. And, what is worse, the same road together with Washington. Cooperating with the Pentagon in preparing provocations from Thai territory against Kampuchea and Vietnam, China is increasing her unity of action with the imperialist secret services for joint actions against India.

In the wide range of plots particularly traitorous was the attempt at turning the Indian capital into a source of endless rumours and slanders against the government in Kabul and the Afghan people fighting with the intervention, an attempt which Delhi sharply condemned. In the same range room should be found for the efforts of the CIA, of the Chinese, British and Pakistani special services for turning Karakoram into a centre of electronic espionage against the Soviet Union, India and Afghanistan.

Neither the moral nor the political metamorphoses of Beijing can evoke surprise, wonder or shock. The Chinese capital has become a synonym of unprincipled amplitudes including all degrees of absurd.

The whole trouble is that by doing it Beijing is pushing still further the Chinese policy towards lack of responsibility and adventure, and this is already dangerous. India is perturbed. With good reason the SUNDAY TRIBUNE wrote that India could not calmly watch the new buildup of troops in the Karakoram road area. It is threatening the Indian people.

Today--just like with communicating vessels--the threat in one part of the world is spreading along the whole chain of tension. And it is not rare when the threat on others boomerangs upon its very authors.

Beijing should be fully aware of that.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

AU121930 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 12 Aug (BTA)--The CC of the BCP sent a message of greetings to the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela. The address was read at the congress by the head of the Bulgarian delegation there, Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

It is stressed in the message that the Communist Party of Venezuela is an important political factor in that country, a combat vanguard of the working class, a loyal detachment of the international communist movement. It is also pointed out that the Bulgarian communists deeply respect the loyalty of the Venezuelan communists to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The BCP stand on some international questions is expressed in the greetings address. It is stressed that now, when the most reactionary circles of imperialism and, first of all, the American warmongers and the Chinese leaders are embarking on a course of confrontation and tension, the Bulgarian communists are confident that no task is more important for the progressive mankind than the task of mobilizing all its forces in defence of peace.

"The international communist movement holds special responsibility for the implementation of this command of our time", the message reads further.

It is noted in the address that the achievements of real socialism and, first of all, the enormous achievements of the Soviet Union in all spheres of life, the successes of the fraternal parties in the capitalist and the developing countries are a decisive factor for the further development of the world revolutionary process. Under the present conditions, when the responsibilities of the communists to mankind are growing steadily, the struggle for further consolidation of unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is acquiring ever greater importance, the message says further.

SEMINAR ON YOUTH VOLUNTARY WORK OPENS IN SOFIA

AU121421 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 12 Aug (BTA)--Bulgaria is hosting for the second time an international seminar of organizers of youth voluntary work. In the forum which opened here this morning representatives of youth organizations of 15 countries are taking part. The event was organized by Bulgaria's Central Brigade work headquarters with the help of UNESCO.

The 10-day schedule features the participants to get familiar with the history and development of the Brigade Work Movement in Bulgaria. Papers will be read on the structure and tasks of the Brigade Work Movement, the normative documents and application of labour law in this movement, the social security and legal protection, the organization of brigade camps and of production work of the brigades, and the symbols and rituals of the Brigade Work Movement. The Bulgarian Brigade Work headquarters will share experience on international brigade team exchange. Bulgaria has good traditions in this sphere. Over 3,000 young people from Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are working in the international brigades in Bulgaria.

The participants in the seminar will tell of the development of Brigade Work Movement in their countries. They will visit several youth brigades and will work for a day in the international youth brigade in the town of Shumen. The money won during this day of work will be deposited in the anti-imperialist youth solidarity fund.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM USSR

AU130912 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 1

["VTR"-signed report: "Return Home"]

[Text] K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, who was in the USSR at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] yesterday left Moscow for home. At the Sheremetyevo Airport the chairman of the Central Trade Union Council was seen off by A. Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; A. Subbotin, AUCCTU secretary; V. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations With Trade Unions in the Socialist Countries; and by other trade union officials. Representatives of the CSSR Embassy in Moscow were also present.

CANCELLATION OF HUANG HUA'S INDIA VISIT SEEN AS 'ILL WILL'

AU120910 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 80 p 7

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the column "Notes": "Futile Banging of Doors"]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Beijing that Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, has "postponed his trip to India" because he will be "busy." The trip was scheduled for October.

The formulations of the Chinese announcement were obviously chosen so as to leave no doubt about the "ill will" [nevule] of the Chinese side and sounded like a "diplomatic lesson" to India.

The cancellation of the Chinese minister's official visit, which had been arranged earlier, reveals the Beijing leadership's anger with the Indian Government, which recently officially recognized the government of the people's revolutionary Kampuchea and decided to establish diplomatic contacts with it. The Indian Government's step was the logical result of its traditional foreign policy and, in this instance, represented a significant contribution to strengthening the international prestige of People's Kampuchea, as well as an important investment in easing the artificially maintained tension in Southeast Asia and the threat to the security and peace there. No wonder India's constructive role has evoked such an irritated reaction in Beijing. In mutual agreement with Washington and other international reactionary forces, the Chinese leadership is striving to achieve the very opposite in Southeast Asia; it is trying to keep People's Kampuchea in isolation and to revive at any price the corpse of Pol Pot and other shipwrecked people of the Kampuchean political scene, and to foist on the Kampuchean people puppets that would serve Beijing's interests.

Beijing's fears that "India's example" could prove infectious for many other countries, and primarily those in the nonaligned movement, and that the anti-Kampuchean campaign could meet with a fiasco, are surely justified. Progress is on the side of the Kampuchean people and their allies, and it marches irresistably forward. It cannot be arrested even by the banging of doors in Beijing.

SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS CSSR RECEPTION IN HANOI

LD121310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Vladimir Kubat, Czechoslovak ambassador to Vietnam, has given a festive reception in Hanoi to mark the 25th anniversary of the treaty of economic and trade cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side was represented at the reception by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, vice premier; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; and other party and government officials. In his toast the Czechoslovak ambassador stressed that the CPCZ, the government and our entire people regard it as their internationalist duty to help the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in expanding its economy and reinforcing the defense capacity of the country. Vo Nguyen Giap thanked the Czechoslovak people for their solidarity and material aid and stated the conviction that manysided cooperation will bring future benefit to the economies of both sides.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD121532 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Prague, 12 Aug (CTK)--Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova received here Tuesday a delegation of Vietnamese women, led by member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary chairman of the Vietnamese Women's Union, Nguyen Thi Tap.

Marie Kabrhelova informed the Vietnamese guests of the conclusions of the World Conference of the U.N. Decade for Women and the forum of non-governmental organizations held in Copenhagen, as well as on the initiative of the Czechoslovak women's organization as regards cooperation with [word indistinct] women's organizations in Asia.

Nguyen Thi Tap spoke of the political situation in Southeast Asia and the present tasks of the Union of Vietnamese Women in building socialism and the struggle against Chinese hegemonism. Nguyen Thi Tap was awarded a medal of the Czechoslovak Women's Union for contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two organizations of women.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATE ECUADORIAN LEADERS

LD092104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to President Jaime Roldos Aguilera on the national day of the Republic of Ecuador. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, congratulated on the same occasion Alfonso Barrera Valverde, the minister of foreign affairs of Ecuador.

CPCZ OFFICIAL NOTES COURSE, PROSPECTS OF 1980 HARVEST

AU130921 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department: "The Harvest Is an All-Social Affair"]

[Excerpts] The extent of the harvesting work will be essentially the same this year as in preceding years. The area sown with grain crops, corn excluded, to be harvested will be 2,450,000 hectares. The current state of the crops and the first areas already harvested indicate that the yields are promising. Particularly good yields are expected in the West Slovak and South Moravian regions. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, less favorable results must be anticipated in the East Slovak region where there have been truly extreme weather conditions since the beginning of the year and where the crops were considerably damaged by the recent floods. According to estimates by the Federal Statistical Office based on results up to 15 July, the anticipated harvest of the basic grain crops will be at the level set by the plan. The per-hectare yields should slightly exceed four tons. In this context it must be said, however, that less favorable results can be expected in the fall harvest of corn. So far there has been a considerable delay in ripening and a great deal will depend on the weather.

Even though we are only at the beginning of the harvest (to date about one-fifth of all areas has been harvested--whereas the harvest in the mountainous and semimountainous areas has not yet started, in the southern party of Slovakia it is already drawing to the end) it can be said that the harvesting work is proceeding successfully. As of now it is important not to slacken the initial pace and to accelerate the efforts by cooperative farmers, employees of state farms, agricultural services and others assisting to help make the summer harvesting work an all-social affair again this year.

BRIEFS

HAY PROCUREMENT--Agricultural enterprises and agricultural procurement organizations in the Czech Socialist Republic by 20 July had procured 40,482 tons of hay, only 50 percent of the amount procured by the same time last year. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

HARVESTING PROGRESS--In Central Bohemia winter barley has been harvested on 9,982 hectares, 81 percent of the planned area and 3.3 percent of the total area sown with grain crops in the region. The second mowing of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land has been completed on 45 percent of the region and the second mowing of pastures and meadows on 13 percent. Winter rape has been harvested from almost 10 percent of the area cultivated in Central Behemia. In South Bohemia perennial fodder crops have been harvested from 9,804 hectares, less than 63 percent of the total. The second mowing of meadows remains to be completed on more than 50,000 hectares. More than 50 percent of the area sown with winter barley has already been harvested in South Bohemia so that about 350 hectares remain to be harvested. In West Bohemia perennial fodder crops have been mown a second time on 4,779 hectares, 23.2 percent of the total. The second mowing of meadows and pastures has been completed on 1,865 hectares, 4.8 percent of the total. In East Bohemia grain crops, mostly winter barley, have been harvested from almost 8,300 hectares. Winter barley remains to be harvested from 2,800 hectares in the region. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

COAL PRODUCTION--Overall coal extraction was 10,152,090 tons in July, which was 94,703 tons less than planned. In the North Bohemia brown coal basin the extraction shortfall was more than 99,000 tons in July; since the beginning of the year the shortfall already in coal is 1.43 million tons. The shortfall as regards the removal of the overburden has already reached 11.5 million cubic meters since the beginning of the year in the basin. In the Sokolov open pit mines torrential rain and floods caused an extraction shortfall of 19,670 tons in July. Since the beginning of the year, however, the Sokolov miners have exceeded the planned coal production by 101,000 tons. The Ostrava-Karvina, Kladno and Prievidza coal basins have all slightly overfulfilled the July extraction plans. The extraction shortfall of the coal industry as a whole is 1,177,303 tons since the beginning of the year. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

TELEPHONES IN PRAGUE--Prague now has almost 605,000 licenced telephones; 252,000 are in private apartments. There are 50.7 telephones per 100 Prague citizens. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

COMMENTARY EXAMINES CARTER DIRECTIVE ON NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD122234 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Carter has issued presidential directive 59 and thereby announced a new nuclear strategy. The directive states that the primary targets for nuclear attack are to be the Soviet military forces and the country's political and military leaders. The U.S. nuclear missiles and submarines must be capable of inflicting a second strike that can destroy the Soviet Union's major cities as well as its industrial capacity. Brzezinski has tried to justify this change in American nuclear strategy by saying that it will help avoid having to choose between a sudden, devastating war and capitulation. However, what is in fact involved is the intention to create, and at the right moment deploy, strategic forces capable of carrying out an unexpected first strike. The announcement of the presidential directive is a logical continuation of the decision by the United States and its allies on the deployment of new medium-range missiles.

One has to start by saying that this new American nuclear strategy is in fact not new. The first strategy of this sort was developed by the Pentagon during Truman's presidency, between 1945 and 1949. It was known as directive 329. The current one, Carter's directive, is called No 59. Let me quote from Truman's directive: The 20 most important strategic targets in the territories of the Soviet Union and its allies should be selected. These should include major cities, large industrial centers, state and administrative institutions, and the centers of scientific research. The chiefs of staff worked out a supplement to this directive which stated that carrying out this plan would involve 300 atomic bombs. These would destroy 85 percent of Soviet cities and industry and kill at least 13 million people. Thereafter, according to the chiefs of staff, 164 divisions would be sufficient to occupy the Soviet Union and its allies. The very precise plan stated even the numbers required for particular garrisons. Thus the occupation of Budapest would have required one division.

Let us now look at Carter's directive 59. According to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, it says: The list of targets in the Soviet Union, which is kept at the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, must be supplemented by new targets. The first strike must destroy all those weapons which would be capable of launching a retaliatory strike. This task would be carried out by 200 highly accurate MX missiles, each equipped with 10 warheads, that is, 2,000 warheads aimed at various targets. The directive is very precise. It orders that should the Soviet Union prove capable of launching a retaliatory strike despite all this, then, to quote: The Poseidon missiles kept in reserve for this purpose must go into action. These are capable of destroying every large city in the Soviet Union from their launching pads under the sea.

Experts have calculated that this new missile system will cost at least $100 billion and that its deployment will require 100,000 square km of territory. All the signs indicate that the likely Soviet reaction and the new impetus to the arms race which these steps would bring about have not been calculated.

Why has all this been made public at this very moment? Perhaps this is Carter's attempt to outdo the Republican presidential candidate, Reagan, who has been content with writing the achievement of military and nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union on his banner. Carter has now unquestionably surpassed him in saber-rattling. Whether this will help him to regain his rapidly crumbling popularity is a question to which the 3 months remaining until the elections will give the answer.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CRIMEA MEETINGS OF SOCIALIST LEADERS NOTED

AU121345 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 p 1

[Peter Vajda article: "Together, for Detente"]

[Excerpt] It was manifest at the Soviet-Hungarian discussion on the Crimean peninsula that it is our joint experience and conviction that a continuous and regular coordination of policy greatly contributes to our effective engagement in the international political arena and our joint struggle to defend and consolidate detente. That is precisely the world political task--which is a difficult and, at the same time, realistic one--facing us today. It requires a political dialogue among countries with different social systems and a deepening and expanding of relations--what is rightly called a proven path by the communique issued on the talks. Our party and government consistently support the Soviet Union's relevant initiatives, which are permeated with a historical responsibility, concerning restraining the arms race and limiting armaments.

Now that the extremely reactionary forces opposing detente have intensified their activity on the international scene, Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev have attributed particular importance to our endeavor to keep alive the spirit of the 5-year-old Helsinki Final Act in international relations. Preparations must be made in a corresponding constructive spirit for the Madrid meeting as well. In the prevailing situation, this meeting in the Spanish capital would acquire particular prominence if it were to be decided there to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The communiques issued on the Crimean meetings of the socialist countries' leaders demonstrate not only the seriousness of the international situation, but also the fact that these countries are prepared to make every effort to safeguard the historic results of detente. Even in the present complex situation, our countries have constructive concepts for resolving even the most complex issues.

A good example of this is the new and extremely important Soviet initiative according to which one could and should discuss, in integral linkage with each other, the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe and the forward-based U.S. armaments. Today, there is not one single type of weapon the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries would not be prepared to reduce or even abolish on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security.

Moreover, the socialist countries do not adopt an "all or nothing" position, but, striving for a political solution, stress that they are prepared to examine also the ideas and proposals of others and are prepared to engage in a dialogue and cooperate with all interested countries. It is their policy based on purely and clearly principled foundations that the capitalist countries' realistic politicians have learned to respect because they appreciate its stabilizing effect and because it gives them the opportunity to make comparisons. The essence of what the Crimea communiques put to the fore is: halting the deterioration of the international situation and emphasizing level-headedness and political solutions that serve peace. Against the arousing of hysteria reminiscent of the cold war, the socialist countries pit the guideline of a struggle waged for peace and security and responsibility for today's and tomorrow's generations, as well as the common and resolute will to do everything possible, together with all peace-loving countries, for the peaceful future of mankind.

CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION MEETS WITH KOROM DURING VISIT

LD121902 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Aug (MTI)--A party workers delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under J.P. Kalenik, secretary of the party Central Committee of Moldavia, was staying from 5 to 12 August in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

The Soviet guests were received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP political, [as received] secretary of the Central Committee. They conducted talks with Antal Kovacs, member and department leader of the Central Committee, and with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The delegation studied the system of party and state direction of the Hungarian agriculture and was familiarized with the activities of a number of large farms and research centres.

CONSULTATIONS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNISTS START 12 AUGUST

LD121800 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI)--Tuesday consultations started in Budapest with a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan, visiting this country at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. In charge of the Japanese delegation is Hama Takeshi, member of the Permanent Committee of the Presidium. Members are: Yamanaka Ikuko, member of the Presidium, department leader of the women's movement, senator--Tsukadaira Horishi, deputy chief editor of the paper AKAHATA--Watanabe Mitsugu, vice-president of the Saitama County party committee, member of the lower house--Takakusagi Hiroshi, staff member of the Central Committee Foreign Department. The Hungarian delegation to the talks is led by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP political [as received] secretary of the Central Committee. Members are: Janos Erutyo, president of the HSWP Central Supervisory Committee--Janos Berecz, member and Foreign Department leader of the Central Committee--Istvan Varga, deputy department chief of the Central Committee.

In the course of the talks, conducted in a comradely spirit under the sign of internationalist solidarity, the two sides informed each other about the activities of their parties, discussed actual problems of international life and the position of the international communist and working-class movement. A survey was made of the relations between the two sister parties.

MTI REPORTS ON FLOOD CONTROL OPERATIONS

LD122114 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 August (MTI)--The centre of flood control operations has shifted to the Tisza section closely down [as received] of Szolnok where the water level has still climbed 3 cms in the last 24 hours, measuring 873 cm Tuesday at dawn.

Drops in the water level have been recorded on Bodrog, Kraszna, Maros and in the flow area of the Koros rivers, except the discharge portion of the triplex Koros where the water still keeps slowly rising. The reconducting of water from the flooded areas into the emergency reservoirs is going on in the Koros valley. State of emergency is being maintained at present on a length of 1382 kilometres--including degree 3 on the Leninvaros-Szeged section of Tisza, the triplex Koros discharge area and on a 664 km line of the duplex Koros.

The flood and ground water control operations are joined by 10,000 hands.

LUKASZEWICZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

LD130814 Warsaw PAP in English 0213 GMT 1[illegible] Aug 80

["Meeting With Foreign Press Correspondents"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP)--Today, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, met with correspondents of foreign press, radio and TV accredited here. Answering questions, Jerzy Lukaszewicz discussed attainments and problems of Poland's socio-economic development in the past few years, including the current difficulties stemming first of all from the necessity of importing additional amounts of grains and fodders and the rise in prices of the imported raw materials and semi-finished products.

In the second part of the meeting dedicated to international problems, Lukaszewicz stressed that Poland came out for solving difficulties through talks and negotiations. He also expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting would contribute to consolidate the ideas that were the guiding principles for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE STUDIES ECONOMY, WORK STOPPAGES

LD130808 Warsaw PAP in English 0216 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP)--A plenary meeting of the Warsaw PUWP Committee debated today. During an in-depth discussion, it (?analyzed) the current socio-economic situation in the Warsaw Voivodship.

Since January, the entire Warsaw economy has been implementing large-scale ventures that aim to improve the effectiveness of management in a measurable way, and thus to lay material foundations for the consistent implementation of social tasks. Like throughout Poland, difficulties and tensions markedly greater than predicted emerged in the realization of the 1980 tasks in the economy of the voivodship.

The overwhelming majority of the Warsaw crews have been working in a responsible manner and pointing to the causes of economic and social shortcomings in a wide-ranging discussion, seeking the ways of overcoming them. The discussions are dominated by problems of the dynamics of wages and prices, the market situation, working conditions and the level of social services. All this has been held in an atmosphere of earnestness and concern for Poland's future.

Participants in the plenary debates stressed that disturbances and work stoppages took place at some departments in several Warsaw enterprises. Apart from the right postulates, the demands that are unrealistic in the existing economic situation were also put forth.

In a special resolution, the Warsaw PUWP Committee approved the assessment of the current socio-economic situation in the Warsaw Voivodship, committing all the party organizations to immediately review the current socio-economic situation in their enterprises.

The resolution recommended the executive of the voivodship committee to organize work in all the party organizations so that it should reflect the most vital problems of the working class, permanent concern for the just division of social services, the shaping of wages in keeping with the contribution and the level of the performed work.

The proposals to create wage mechanisms taking the rise in the cost of living into account, the up-grading of the systems influencing the effectiveness of management, the perfection of the systems of social consultation on the basic socio-economic questions and the tightening of the bond between the party and the working class should be further analyzed in a detailed and in-depth manner. A frank conversation on difficult and unpopular problems should be the basis of this bond.

Close attention should be paid to liquidating and revealing these tensions that arise over the division of wages, working conditions and human relations. The decisions concerning the regulation of wages, promotion and bonuses should be made openly after conducting extensive consultations with the crew.

Further Report

LD122258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was held in Warsaw. The session was chaired by Alojzy Karkoszka, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and examined the current social and economic problems of the metropolitan viovodship of Warsaw. The plenum has adopted a resolution which makes it a duty of all party organizations to carry out an immediate review of the present social and economic situation in their enterprises, and to undertake actions which will ensure achieving higher management efficiency.

The Executive of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was also requested to organize work in such a way so that it reflects the most vital problems preoccupying the working class, and the continuous solicitude for the just division of the wages and other benefits for the working people, as well as shaping payments so that they correspond with the contribution and quality of the work performed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary

LD130828 Warsaw PAP in English 0237 GMT 13 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug (PAP)--In a comment on yesterday's plenary meeting of the Warsaw Committee of the PUWP, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

The difficulties and tensions of an economic nature and not always and not everywhere realized postulates or commitments bear unfavourably on the social moods. Forgotten are often changes for the better in many walks of life, and difficulties and shortcomings are put to the fore in a definite situation. It is naturally necessary to talk about these matters and correct are the demands, on the whole, to remove these difficulties or execute postulates. This, however, should take place in an atmosphere of peace and normal work, for the benefit of everybody and all. In the meantime, as it was pointed out at the plenum, some departments of several plants recorded disturbances and work stoppages during which amid some right postulates voiced were unreal ones in conditions of the existing economic situation.

Winding up, the daily wrote: We must strengthen the respect of rights and of duties, too, eliminate the unjust and demagogic demands.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON OIL OFFICIALS' CORRUPTION, TRIAL

AU121028 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Aug 80 p 2

[Anna Klodzinska article: "Solidarity--For What Reason?"]

[Text] For a few months now a number of people accused of economic and other crimes have been on trial before the Warsaw Voivodship court. They include Roch Cz., former head manager of the oil mining association; Henryk B., former production manager of the association; Stanislaw D., former investment manager of the association; Wojciech Z., a machinery supply specialist of the association; Zdzislaw Sz., employee of the oil and gas prospecting enterprise in Wolomin; and commercial agent Mahendra P. Vaish. The trial in question illustrates how--through bad management and absence of control, and through greed for public money--millions and millions of convertible zlotys can be wasted and huge losses can be inflicted on our economy. These losses, which are still causing repercussions, will probably never be made good.

The whole thing started in 1975 when the oil mining association set about prospecting for and exploiting oil and gas deposits in Poland. The association used various drilling rigs, which were moved from place to place by self-propelled cranes. At the time, the association was granted hard currency to purchase foreign high-power cranes, and the association's management drew up an import program.

Before the machines in question could be imported, the import program and the selection of the foreign firm had to be coordinated with the prospecting enterprises that were to use the imported equipment. As the indictment drawn up by the general prosecutor states: "No one is in a better position than the enterprise that actually uses production equipment to know under what conditions this equipment can be used, what tasks it has to fulfill and what capacity is necessary to fulfill these tasks." However, the management of the oil mining association, in the import program, completely ignored its subordinate enterprises. This was its first error.

The second error was to entrust such a costly and important purchase to two employees who were subjected to no control in respect of their purchasing activities. They were Zdzislaw Sz. and Wojciech Z. The firms of Coles and Grove are good and well-known firms that produce large cranes, and at that time we had in the country some scores of items of Coles' and Grove's equipment, which users highly valued. We also had Coles and Grove service stations and spare parts depots. Nonetheless, the two employees in question, who had been instructed by the BUMAR foreign trade agency to import the necessary cranes, decided to purchase eight cranes from the American firm of P&H. The BUMAR agency opposed this strange decision and warned that buying the costly equipment in question from a firm unknown in Poland would present a dangerous risk, and that the firm had no service and spare parts depots in Poland. The BUMAR agency also pointed out that it had been given no time to consult other foreign firms.

All this was to no avail because the oil mining association simply ignored these warnings. Zdzislaw Sz. and Wojciech Z. went to the FRG, where the P&H firm has its representative, and bought cranes worth about $2 million; that is, each crane cost about $250,000. The purchase was absolutely wrong. In the FRG, these powerful cranes were mounted on powerful undercarriages, which made them very expensive. Because they could not have been sold at such a high price, the firm mounted the cranes on weaker--the MOL type--undercarriages to make them cheaper.

That is how the whole thing started. The eight cranes arrived in Poland in December 1975. One was damaged in transit. On our terrain conditions these cranes have proved to be completely useless. The failures, standstills and repairs that began then are continuing up to this very day. Attempts have been made to use domestic spare parts for repairs and to save the situation even by cannibalizing one defective crane to repair another one. Up to now these repairs and standstills have cost us some scores of millions of zlotys, and one hears that it is planned to import more spare parts for dollars.

What is this all about? To put it in a nutshell: The two gentlemen each received about $1,500 from the firm's agent, Vaish, to force through the purchase of the cranes. From his own firm, Vaish received $36,000. These are not the only charges leveled against Sz. and Z., but I am interested in something else: in the attitude of some people in leading positions toward the tasks entrusted to them. The indictment states: "The activity of Zdzislaw Sz. and Wojciech Z. amounted to just forcing through the purchase from the P&H firm. They were decisively assisted in this by Roch Cz., Henryk B., and Stanislaw D., who exercised almost no control and supervision over the activity of the two employees, and signed letters prepared by the two.... Roch Cz. and Henryk B. stated that, although they had signed the letters in question that constituted a reply to the BUMAR agency's intervention, they had done so without reading either the letters or BUMAR's representations...."

I repeat that Roch Cz. and Henryk B. were the managers of the association at that time, and that the transaction in question was one of the most costly foreign purchases made for the association. However, Roch Cz. had been convinced before the investigations started that the cranes had been bought from the Grove firm and not from the P&H firm, "from which he would never buy anything." Well, the only point is that during the trial he stated that he had erred during the investigations because he could never remember the names of firms.... His deputy--Henryk B.--when asked by the prosecutor where he had obtained his knowledge about the technical details of the P&H undercarriages for the cranes, replied with disarming candor that he had been told about these details by his chauffeur.

Altogether, very strange things have occurred during the trial. For example, Adam K., former manager of the prospecting enterprise in Wolomin, gave the following evidence during the investigations in February 1979: "The T-750 cranes are unsuitable for work in terrain that is difficult to reach. In my view these cranes are unsuitable for the work they were made for, because their movement in soft terrain and work on sites as you find them causes them to wear out prematurely and may even ruin them." However, last April the same Adam K. said something quite different during the trial: "I am actually pleased with these cranes, they are what we really want. We now have no trouble in utilizing them...." He said this at a time when one crane had already been immobilized for 18 months and other cranes continued to exhibit defects and downtime on and off.

We want to introduce yet another person: one Waldemar B., former deputy of Roch Cz. in the oil mining association. In June 1979 during the investigations he said about the cranes from the P&H firm: "The cranes are a failure, they continue to exhibit defects. Their undercarriages are especially defective." A few months later he wrote to the BUMAR agency that there was a shortage of spare parts for the cranes, and that therefore five of the eight could not be used, which... "is causing serious losses for the national economy." Nevertheless, during the trial last April Waldemar B. said: "I withdraw my statement about the P&H cranes being failures. I based that statement on hearsay evidence. I did not examine this evidence, and this is why I withdraw my statement. I have no knowledge about the defects and downtime of the cranes."

Really? the oil mining association receives daily reports on the technical service ability of all the cranes employed in the field. Several times a week Waldemar B. received such reports prepared by the services in his charge. This was ascertained during the investigations that the prosecutor general began on 20 May 1980 into the false evidence given by some leading officials of the oil mining association and its field enterprises.

It is now certainly not difficult to draw the right conclusions from this affair. The managers who do not read the letters they themselves sign, who obtain from their chauffeurs information on the technological details of the equipment they use, who mistake one foreign firm for another when purchasing cranes worth millions and millions of zlotys, who rely on hearsay evidence for their knowledge of the quality of imported machinery... is there any point at all in preaching to such people about responsibility, about social interest? And how can such people look straight in the eye of the reliable and honest oil workers whom they represented at the "top?"

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ASSESSES FLOODS

AU121325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Aug 80 p 2

[T. Grabczynska dispatch: "The Unusual Summer Floods Are Receding"--all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE HOT AND SUNNY WEATHER HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION IN THE FLOODED AREAS. THE PRESENT FLOODS DIFFER FROM THE PREVIOUS ONES IN THAT THEY WERE CAUSED MAINLY BY ABUNDANT RAINS. THE RESULTING LOSSES SHOW HOW DANGEROUS THE ELEMENTS CAN BE.

We asked Eng Tytus Bartoszek, deputy director of the water and land amelioration department of the Ministry of Agriculture, to assess these unusual floods. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ANTICIPATE SUMMER FLOODS AS THEY ARE GOVERNED ONLY BE ACCIDENTS. THIS SUMMER'S FLOODS WERE TOTALLY UNUSUAL. Abundant rains occur as a rule in the hills, swelling the rivers and streams, creating floodtides and causing the rivers to overflow the embankments. LAST JUNE AND JULY, HOWEVER, THE FLOODS WERE DIFFERENT--THEY WERE PRECIPITATION FLOODS CAUSED BY HEAVY RAINS. [as published] For example, in Pomerania and Kujawy territories the rainfall in 2 months equalled the amount of average annual rainfall. In the other regions of the country the rainfalls were twice, four times or even five times as heavy as under normal conditions.

The precipitation floods have been very extensive and have affected large areas. AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN HARDEST HIT; IT HAS SUFFERED 90 PERCENT OF ALL LOSSES. This time the waters have not been as destructive as they are when wildly swollen rivers break out of their beds, but the repeated rains (in Walbrzych and Wroclaw, for example, floodtides occurred four times) have shown how dangerous the elements can be.

IT IS A VERY LONG TIME SINCE WE HAD SUCH ABUNDANT RAINS IN JUNE AND JULY. RAINFALL FOLLOWED RAINFALL AND ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WE HAD SO-CALLED CLOUDBURSTS. In Pomerania and Kujway, where precipitation is the lowest in the country (the annual average is less than 500mm), some 530-540mm of rain fell within 2 months. Actually it was just a few days. An equally difficult situation occurred in the southeastern voivodships, where floods were of a more classic nature. The rains in the hills caused a violent swelling of streams and rivulets, which wrought such great damage. Walbrzych and Wroclaw voivodships have had a similar experience recently. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE MAIN RIVERS--THE VISTULA AND THE ODRA--HAVE NOT BEEN DANGEROUS. THEIR FLOODTIDES SURGED QUIETLY TOWARD THE SEA WITHOUT CAUSING ANY MAJOR DAMAGE.

The recent flood reports indicate that the improvement in the weather, the unceasing efforts to make good the damage, intensive safeguard operations supported by inhabitants, who help each other, and by all mobilized services, and the assistance offered by the troops have enabled flood victims to return to their homes, have helped to drain thousands and thousands of hectares of flooded lands and to set about repairing roads and buildings.

THE FLOODS ARE RECEDING, BUT ABOUT 500,000 HECTARES OF LAND ARE STILL WATERLOGGED. THE NOTEC RIVER, WHICH FLOWS VERY SLOWLY, IS STILL SWOLLEN, WHICH GIVES RISE TO CONCERN BECAUSE ITS EMBANKMENTS ARE SEEPING WATER. THE BUG AND THE NAREW ARE QUIET. The monthly weather forecast predicts rains in August. Although they may prove troublesome for our harvesters, I do not think that they will be as dangerous as the recent rains.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

AU130759 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Report signed "(EW)": "Battling for Grains With Combines and Scythes--Initial Harvest Ending in Some Regions--Farmers Are Sowing Second Crops--Supplies of Spare Parts for Machinery Must Be Accelerated"]

[Summary] Despite occasional showers, our farmers keep on harvesting early crops with every available means. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the harvest of rape and winter barley has greatly progressed on the large area between Szczecin and Zielona Gora, and between Biala Podlaska and Rzeszow. Some 70 percent of these crops have been cut. On the other hand, the initial harvest in the northern and northeastern voivodships and in the hilly areas between Jelenia Gora and Tarnow has been completed on only 30 percent of the area to be harvested. The enormous energy with which farmers are cutting early crops has encouraged the harvest of rye in Ostroleka, Rzeszow and Lublin Voivodships and in the western parts of the country. The cutting is done with whatever is available, including scyths and horse drawn equipment on wet fields.

The speed of this year's harvest has been prompted by the need to clear the fields for secondary crops and for winter sowing. The rather unfavorable situation with regard to secondary crop seeds has improved through supplies of fast-growing sunflower seeds from the USSR (500 tons) and Hungary (300 tons). Humid soil and warm weather are ideal for sowing secondary crops, and this is being done on a large scale in many regions.

The enormous bunching up of farm work is making heavy demands on the people in fields and those in the farm service bases, especially in the mechanized equipment bases. Unfortunately, about 15,000 tractors are inactive because of a shortage of tires, batteries and fuel apparatus. A shortage of spare parts has also immobilized some 700 farm trucks used for transporting goods. The C385 heavy tractors need some 2,000 tires, and farm transportation needs about 1 million batteries. Altogether, the shortage of various spare parts for agriculture's mechanized equipment is a very serious problem. That is why we have to show understanding of the farming situation and make collective efforts to win the difficult struggle for farm produce.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the grain harvest will begin 10-15 August nationwide, which means that the few days still left before the main campaign must be effectively used to meet agriculture's most urgent needs. We must also see that good organization and a flexible control of manpower, equipment, transportation and base facilities make the difficult harvest easier.

EGYPTIAN BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 12 AUGUST

AU121917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (AGERPRES)--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Bucharest on August 12 in the evening for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival, the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN PFLP DELEGATION

AU121850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received at Snagov-Bucharest the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (P.F.L.P.) led by Taysir Aub'a, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the P.F.L.P. The delegation includes (Isamirah) Salah, member of the C.C. of the P.F.L.P., Hasan Abu Nidal, director of the AL-HADAR newspaper, mouthpiece of the P.F.L.P. and Zuhayr 'abd al-Karim, activist at the international department of the P.F.L.P. The delegation is visiting Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu and Ion Coman, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P.

On behalf of the delegation and on his own behalf, the chief delegate thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the honour of having been received, for the possibility of visiting Romania, of directly getting acquainted with some of the important achievements the Romanian people scored in building the new society. At the same time, he expressed gratitude for and was highly appreciative of the high-principled, consistent stand of the R.C.P., of Socialist Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausecu in support of the Palestinian people's righteous struggle for winning its inalienable rights.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed, in his turn, satisfaction at the visit the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were paying to Romania, assessing that the relations with Palestinian organizations, with the Palestine Liberation Organization--legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--were very good and that their visit would contribute to further developing the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the friendship between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, to promoting the just cause of the Palestinian people.

During the talk, views were exchanged on the current international political situation, particularly on the latest developments in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Taysir Qub'a pointed out that, under the present circumstances, greater and more sustained efforts were necessary by all states, by the revolutionary, democratic and progressive parties and political organizations, by world public opinion for halting the aggravation of the international political climate, for resuming and continuing the process of detente on the basis of the observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the threat and use of force, of the recognition of each people's right to free, self-reliant development. Stressed was the need for resolute action in order to stop the arms race and to renounce the deployment of further missiles in Europe, to cut down military expediture and pass to measures of disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

As for the [word indistinct] of achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East, President Nicolae Ceausescu specified once again that Romania declared most resolutely for a global, political settlement of the conflict in the area through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination, inclusive of the right to set up an independent Palestinian state where it could order its life according to its will. It was also assessed that new initiatives and concrete actions were necessary for extinguishing the hotbed of conflict in the Middle East and for establishing a just and lasting peace in that region, which would fully correspond to the general interests of peace, collaboration and security throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of the government, of the entire Romanian people to further grant full support--political, diplomatic, material and moral--to the just cause of the Palestinian people, to its national aspirations and rights, to do everything possible for an equitable and durable peace to be established in the Middle East.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU121925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, August 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R. C. P., President of Romania, received in Snagov-Bucharest the delegation of the Republican Party of Italy [PRI] led by Senator Giovanni Spadolin, secretary-general of the party, who are paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C. C. of the R. C. P. The delegation also includes Ennio Ceccarini, member of the National Council of the P. R. I., head of the International Department, and Stefano Folli, member of the National Council of the P. R. I., head of the Secretariat, director of the OCCIDENTE review.

Attending the internview were Iosif Banc and Virgil Cazacu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the C. C. of the R. C. P., Ghizela Vass, member of the C. C. of the R. C. P.

The secretary-general of the Republican Party of Italy expressed his, as well as the members' gratitude and satisfaction at visiting Romania, at having been received and having exchanged opinions with the leader of the Romanian party and state on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

Giovanni Spadolini conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and most cordial wishes on behalf of the leadership of the Republican Party of Italy as well as on his own behalf. At the same time, the guest was highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and highlighted the valuation Romania's foreign policy, promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys in the world. The head of the delegation pointed out that that constructive policy of peace, friendship and collaboration found fresh confirmation in the message the Romanian head of state addressed to the participants in the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences under way in Bucharest.

Thanking for the wishes and appreciation expressed, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a cordial salute to the secretary-general of the Republican Party of Italy, to the other members of the delegation and addressed warm and best wishes to the leadership of the P.R.I. The R.C.P. general secretary expressed his conviction that the visit of the delegation of the Republican Party of Italy would contribute to the expansion of the relations between the two parties, to the deepening of the Romanian-Italian traditional friendship and collaboration.

During the interview, which occasioned a broad exchange of opinions, highlighted was the positive course of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Republican Party of Italy, as well as the joint determination to further develop and expand them in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard. Also expressed was the two parties' wish to contribute actively in the future as well to the amplification and strengthening of the friendly and productive cooperation between Romania and Italy on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace, collaboration, progress and understanding in the world.

International developments being examined, it was considered that they were marked by a series of complex, still unsolved problems which generate serious dangers to peoples' peace and independence. By common agreement, the R.C.P. general secretary and the P.R.I. secretary-general considered that, under the circumstances, it was more necessary than ever for the peoples, the political parties, the progressive, advanced forces everywhere, the world public opinion to rally their efforts and cooperate ever closer to put an end to tension in international life and to ensure the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of respect for national independence. In that context, it was shown that everything possible should be done for a political settlement of the states of tension and conflict existing in various parts of the world, of all the problems facing mankind, starting from the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force, from each nation's sacred, inalienable right to develop freely, self-reliantly, without any outside interference.

During the talk, the two party leaders paid special attention to the questions concerning the establishment of a climate of peace, security and collaboration on the European Continent.

In this respect, stress was laid on the importance of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting, so that it should be up to the peoples' expectations. Give a fresh and strong impetus to the translation into fact, as a unitary whole, of the Helsinki Final Act to the broad and unhampered development of collaboration among the European states, lead to tangible, efficient disarmament measures.

It was also considered that firm action should be undertaken for the liquidation of underdevelopment, the bridging of interstate economic gaps, for a good preparation of the forthcoming special session of the U. N. General Assembly on a new international economic order meant to secure a faster progress to all countries, to the lagging ones in particular, as well as for world political and economic stability.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

RCP ENVOY RELAYS CEAUSESCU GREETINGS TO VENEZUELAN CP

AU111931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Sixth Venezuelan Communist Party Congress continues its proceedings. The RCP representative, Comrade Valter Roman, member of the Central Committee, greeted the participants of behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of all Romanian working people.

Faria Meeting

AU121825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (AGERPRES)--Valter Roman, member of the C. C. of the R. C. P., R. C. P. representative to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela, was received by Jesus Faria, secretary-general of that party.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between the general secretary of the R. C. P., Nicolae Ceausescu, and Jesus Faria.

Approached were various aspects of the activity of the two parties, of the development of their relations of friendship in the interest of strenthening the relations between the Romanian and the Venezuelan peoples, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Venezuela on multiple planes.

ROMANIA LIBERA URGES EUROPEANS TO ASSUME GREATER ROLE FOR PEACE

AU130822 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Aug 80 p 6

[Nicolae Lupu article: "Europe--Greater Responsibility for the Cause of Peace]

[Excerpt] There has recently been apparent support for the idea that all of Europe must fulfill its proper role in devising general and peaceful solutions to the current international problems--involving both conflicts and the future establishment of interstate relations on new bases. Until just recently there were people who believed that such a role belonged to past history. Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger even put forth a theory that Europe only bears "regional" responsibilities, and not even complete responsibilities at that, while global responsibilities rest exclusively with a very select, supraregional group. [paragraph continues]

There is obviously no country or group of countries that is not confronted with regional problems. However, to divide state responsibilities into rigidly partitioned regional and global issues is clearly a wrong policy stemming from the concept that states are not equal.

Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu forcefully uphold Europe's responsibility for dealing both with the specific problems of the continent, and with global ones.

The stand adopted by Romania and its president are inspired by one of the fundamental principles of our foreign policy. The right and obligation of all the states to participate equally in solving all international problems that directly or indirectly affect the present and future. This principle rejects the distinction between active and passive states, but without supporting the practice of exclusivism. Naturally, if certain states claim a special role--due to their size or military strength--this can only mean that they are willing to assume greater obligations, and not that they are entitled to special rights. After all, states with larger technological and financial resources can and are obligated to do more to eliminate economic gaps than those who lack such facilities. The nuclear powers must do more than non-nuclear states to achieve nuclear disarmament, and so forth. Hence, the obligations are greater, not the rights.

Romania clearly emphasizes the idea that the indivisible nature of peace should not cause tension to spread from one area to others, but on the contrary, should only propagate the efforts made in a certain place to achieve international understanding and cooperation. Here, too, our country believes that Europe can play a special role. By devising original solutions to the problems of the continent--within the European security forum--it can set an example for the world. Similarly, in a spirit of greater responsibility and initiative, it must use its influence and constructive ideas to solve the other international problems confronting mankind.

BRIEFS

IRAQI BROADCASTING CONVENTION--Baghdad, 11 Aug (AGERPRES)--A Convention of collaboration between the Romanian radio-television and the State Organization for Radio and Television of Iraq was signed in Baghdad. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 11 Aug 80 AU]

BORBA REVIEWS U.S. 'LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR' STRATEGY

AU121800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Washington, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--The U.S. Government has adopted the proposal of its military experts that the strategy of "massive retaliation" against the enemy population and civilian targets should no longer be applied in any possible future nuclear settling of accounts but that instead the attacks should be made only against the military targets and the political staff headquarters of any future enemy.

This "strategy of limited nuclear war," as it is called, provides for further perfecting U.S. nuclear weapons to make it possible to hit "with infallible precision" only the enemy troop concentrations, military industry and military and political headquarters.

Transmitting the statements by the competent U.S. Government circles, the press reports that the new strategy will require more rapid increase in the production of new mobile long-range missiles that will be deployed in secret underground silos and will be able to deliver several atomic or hydrogen bombs each.

The new American strategy of "limited nuclear war," that is, of bombing only the enemy military targets, involves the danger of a greater probability of a nuclear settling of accounts.

However, on the other hand, as the New York TIMES says, the Carter administration's decision to adopt this new strategy is motivated by the conclusion that the realization of the possibility of waging a long-lasting nuclear war will reduce the danger of an outbreak of hostilities in which nuclear weapons would be used.

According to the data just released, one American submarine of the Poseidon type alone today today carries a sufficient quantity of nuclear bombs to be able to annihilate, as the American sources point out, "all major Soviet cities." As these reports note, one such submarine carries only two percent of the total American capacities designed for destruction of enemy territory.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the new government strategy, Gen David Jones, chief of the joint staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, repeated the demand that the U.S. Congress ratify the already signed agreement between Moscow and Washington, SALT II. General Jones also declared himself in favor of resuming American-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms limitation. "We continue to believe that it is in the greatest interest of the United States to resume the negotiations because they represent a modest but useful contribution to strategic balance in the world."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM

Vrhovec Toast

LD081900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--In his toast at the luncheon in Belgrade in honor of Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said:

Esteemed Comrade Ho Tam, dear friends:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity of cordially greeting you and wishing you welcome to our country.

I recall with satisfaction our previous meetings and the substantive and useful talks which confirmed the high degree of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two nonaligned countries. We are of the opinion that through the development of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY, whose firm foundations were laid by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song, we are at the same time making our contribution to the realization of the policy of nonalignment and the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the movement of nonaligned countries in efforts to preserve peace, strengthen equal cooperation and preserve the independence of countries.

The expressions of profound respect and sincere friendship, which were offered by your country and President Kim Il-song on the occasion of President Tito's death, reaffirmed the closeness and firmness of the friendship between our peoples and our countries. Our bilateral relations are developing successfully. However, we are of the opinion that in this respect there exist still many more favorable possibilities.

We are convinced that this visit will also contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship and make possible even more fruitful cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY.

Your visit to our country comes at a time of exacerbated international relations. This is the result of increasingly frequent interference in others' internal affairs, the use of force and resorting to interventions with a view to imposing others' interests on sovereign countries. The victims of such pressures are primarily the nonaligned countries.

The failure to resolve the most important international problems encumbers the international community more and more and is leading the entire system of international relations into a crisis. Also in crisis is the bloc concept of detente, which has not managed to maintain a modus vivendi in relations between the great powers and blocs.

We are convinced that detente can be successful only if it is universal in character; if all countries, both great and small, in or outside a bloc, take an equal part in it.

The strengthening of this kind of detente would diminish bloc rivalry and lead to a significant improvement of international relations. This would create a more favorable climate for resolving open international problems with a more consistent recognition of every nation's right to decide independently its own fate and take part on an equal footing in international life.

In a world full of profound contraditions the nonaligned policy constitutes an exceptionally important factor of stability and a real political factor in resolving major international problems. The moral strength of this policy lies in the fact that it expresses the objective aspirations and needs of mankind for peace and progress. Through their activity in the United Nations and at other international gatherings the nonaligned countries have contributed to the further affirmation of the right of all nations to independence and to a free choice in their internal development and their foreign policy.

The meetings which our country has had recently with a large number of nonaligned countries have convinced us of the existence of a great degree of agreement in our appraisal of the international situation, the causes of this situation and the need for activity by the nonaligned countries. We are convinced that the preparations for and holding of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi at the start of 1981 will constitute politically important and substantive activity by the nonaligned countries in respect of the current situation in the world. We also expect that the positive action of the nonaligned countries will be expressed within the context of the special UN General Assembly session on the problems of development and at the regular 35th session. We are sure that the nonaligned movement, by consistently realizing the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment, will be able to contribute essentially to resolving the major problems facing the international community today.

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress that Yugoslavia highly values the efforts by the DPRK and President Kim Il-song in the affirmation of the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment and the activization of the movement on these foundations. Through its practical policy your country confirms its devotion to the true policy of nonalignment. We are of the opinion that cooperation between our two nonaligned countries is of essential importance to the affirmation of nonalignment.

Esteemed Comrade Ho Tam,

The government, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia lend full support to the legitimate desire of the people of Korea for unification. I would like to stress that Yugoslavia will continue lending support to the principled standpoints of the DPRK on the peaceful unification of the country and its positive initiatives in this direction.

Once again, expressing pleasure with our meeting again and our friendly talks, I would like us to raise our glasses in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea, and to the further successful development of the socialism and well-being of your country's people, the all-round development of friendly relations between our peoples, and your health and the health of your associates.

Ho Tam toast

LD081926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--At the luncheon in Belgrade given today by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in honor of Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, Ho Tam said in reply to his host:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity as special envoy of the DPRK president, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to visit Yugoslavia and share friendly feelings with you, Comrade Federal Secretary, and with our close friends, the Yugoslav comrades.

Permit me first to express my deep gratitude for the warm hospitality and kind and encouraging words which the comrade federal secretary spoke a little while ago.

The welcome and hospitality afforded us by the Yugoslav comrades represent an obvious expression of the wonderful friendly relations between our two countries.

This time we have consulted on the expansion and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, questions of the nonaligned movement and other issues of interest to both sides. Such an exchange of views between us is already gaining the character of a good tradition. Today's international situation is very complex, and there are also certain problems in the nonaligned movement which need to be solved. That is why we consider it particularly important to find methods for overcoming these problems jointly. Today the nonaligned countries have the task of opposing unitedly the maneuvers of the imperialists, their increasingly more pronounced aggression, and their interference and attempts at division.

As in the struggle for socialist construction we have also supported each other closely in the international sphere. The links of friendship between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples were set up in the joint struggle against imperialism and for national and class liberation. In recent times the flower of friendship between our two countries, which was sown and tended personally by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, has bloomed even more beautifully. Relations between our countries represent true friendship and solidarity, based on autonomy, and full equality and the interests of both sides.

On this occasion we should like to express our pleasure that relations between Korea and Yugoslavia are becoming an example for relations between socialist and nonaligned countries struggling for the realization of joint aims and ideals.

Ever since our arrival in Yugoslavia--our fraternal country--we have viewed the efforts of your peoples toward progress, and this impresses us greatly. Continuing the work of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the fraternal Yugoslav peoples are speeding up socialist construction on the basis of self-management, while firmly maintaining their autonomy and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nations and nationalities.

The SFRY Government and its peoples are strengthening their activity aimed at respect for autonomy, independence, peace and socialism in the international arena. By this means they strengthen Yugoslavia's international position and make a great contribution to strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement, setting up just international relations and maintaining peace in the world.

The Korean people are as pleased at all the successes which the fraternal Yugoslav peoples are achieving as if they were their own and they are convinced that your peoples will achieve successes in the struggle for building up an (?independent) and flourishing Yugoslavia, firmly united around the LCY.

Today our people--under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and guided by the ideas of "chuche" which he initiated--are leading a strong struggle for socialist construction and for speeding up the autonomous unification of the fatherland. In October this year the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party will be held in our country.

Our people are now making efforts to welcome our party's sixth congress with great political enthusiasm and brilliant successes at work, so that this year will be one of the most successful [word indistinct] in the history of our people.

The people of South Korea, limitlessly inspired by the successes of socialist construction in the northern part of the republic, are waging a brave struggle for the democratization of society and the unification of the country. The recent mass uprising of the inhabitants of South Korea dealt palpable blows to internal and foreign enemies which are trying to make "two Koreas" and to maintain their colonial and fascist regime. The imperialists of the United States and the military-fascist clique in South Korea cannot stop the unanimous desire of the Korean people for unification. Of course, the Korean people will realize the great historic task of unifying the fatherland with the support and solidarity of the peace-loving nations of the world, including the people of Yugoslavia.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the LCY, the SFRY Government and the peoples of Yugoslavia for the fact that they always offer active support and solidarity to our people in its just struggle for the unification of the country. I am firmly convinced that the DPRK Government and the Korean people will make all efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of Yugoslavia under the banner of autonomy, independence and nonalignment.

Ho Tam then toasted friendship and unity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples.

KCNA Report on Visit

SK130417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade August 11 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on a visit to Yugoslavia had talks with Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, on August 8. Discussed at the talks were the question of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia and questions of common concern including the non-aligned movement.

That day the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia hosted a reception in honour of the special envoy of the great leader. The federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia and the special envoy made speeches at the reception.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between Yugoslavia and Korea, which were provided by President Josip Broz Tito and respected Comrade President Kim Il-song are favorably developing day by day, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed: Yugoslavia highly estimates the efforts bent by Comrade President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, for the attainment of the basic goal of the non-aligned movement and pays respects to him.

Concluding his speech, he declared that the Yugoslav people fully support and will firmly support the principled stand of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The special envoy of the great leader on August 9 met and had a talk with Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The latter said that the parties of Yugoslavia and Korea are making joint efforts to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement. In this the joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea carries particular importance, he noted.

The special envoy of the great leader on August 9 visited the grave of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and presented a bunch of flowers.

During the stay, the special envoy visited Slovenia of Yugoslavia.

On August 11 he met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with Joze Florjancic, vice-president of the Executive Council of Slovenia. Noting that Slovenia and Ljubljana are the historic land where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was so good as to visit in 1975, he stressed: The Yugoslav people will make very effort possible in the future, too, to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean people, following the behest of respected Comrade Tito.

He arranged a luncheon for the special envoy that day. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health of the leading personnel of the Yugoslav party and government and the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia.

The special envoy went round the Iskra electronic instruments factory on the same day.

Meeting With Janzic

LD122002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bled, 12 August (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Vlado Janzic and Democratic People's Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Ho Tam conferred here today on relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Since ending the official part of his visit to Yugoslavia, Minister Ho Tam has been spending a brief vacation in the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Slovenia.

BORBA REPORTS ON BULGARIAN 'REBUKE' TO POLISH HISTORIAN

AU122032 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 80 p 7

[TANJUG report: "Bulgarian Journal Attacks the Work of Polish Historian: Justifying the Occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Aug--In its latest issue the Bulgarian journal VOENNI ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK criticizes Polish historian Elzbieta Znamerovska-rak, author of the book entitled "The Development of Bulgaria's Relations With Greece and Turkey After World War II." The rebuke is also indirectly addressed to the Polish Academy of Sciences which has published the book.

The public rebuke to the Polish historian would not merit attention if it were a matter of scientific polemics. But in their review of the book two Bulgarian historians are actually denying Bulgaria's participation in the aggression against Yugoslavia and Greece in World War II and justifying the Bulgarian occupation of some parts of Yugoslavia and Greece under the guise of an alleged solution of the Bulgarian national question. It is claimed that a great sin by the Polish historian is, among other things the fact that she uncritically calls "Macedonia's Slavic population Macedonians and thereby does not recognize the formation of the Bulgarian nation in Macedonia during the Renaissance period."

In this public conflict with Polish historians, which is neither the first nor the only one of its kind, the Sofia journal passes over in silence the fact that the German aggression against Greece and some parts of Yugoslavia was launched from Bulgarian territory. As can be seen from the writing of the Bulgarian journal, especially annoying is the fact that the Polish historian calls "the occupation" by its true name, the occupation that her critics characterize merely as "the establishment of the Bulgarian military and administrative authority in the lands that were annexed in 1941."

In their review the two Bulgarian historians also claim that their Polish colleague has permitted herself inaccuracies, among others, that of claiming the Bulgarian Army moved in 1941 "into the territory of Serbia and Macedonia." According to them, it was only "the western and southern parts of Macedonia" that were involved in this connection and the Bulgarian troops were additionally dispatched at the request of the Germans "not to the territory of all of Serbia but only to southern Serbia." The fact that the Bulgarian troops participated in the fighting against the Yugoslav national liberation movement far in the north and west beyond the territory of southern Serbia is thus passed over in silence.

The review published in VOENNI ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK does not limit itself only to a denial of Bulgaria's role in the plans of Hitler's Germany for its war on the eastern front and the suppression of the liberation movements in the Balkans. The Polish historian's book is also used as a basis to criticize her views on some purely internal events in Bulgaria toward the end of World War II as, for instance, the events in Bulgaria on 9 September 1944, Bulgaria's participation in the final war operations against Germany and so forth.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC VISITS TITOVO UZICE

AU122045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, is visiting Titovo Uzice today. Accompanied by Rajko Jasmenic, Milovan Djokanovic, Dusan Djurdjic and representatives of the Titovo Uzice region and commune, he visited the Cveta Dabic textile factory and the Prvi Partizan composite organization of associated labor.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA SEES KOSOVO ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PLANS AS 'SHOCK'

AU121612 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 31 Jul 80 p 2

[LJ. Profilovski article: "Kosovo at Close Range: Why European Partners?"]

[Text] The news from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo that the province will engage partners from the FRG, Austria and Switzerland in developing and exploiting its energy resources comes rather as a shock and as something incredible at a time when the entire Yugoslav community is confronted with an energy shortage. [paragraph continues]

It is all the more true because the law on associated labor offers very broad opportunities for associations and for joing ventures within the framework of Yugoslavia. Is no organization of the country's electric power industry interested in investing in projects to exploit that province's energy resources or does Kosovo have its own calculations through which it has chosen to collaborate with West European partners? That is the question that must inevitably be asked.

Reasons

According to Husamedin Azemi, member of the managing committee of the Kosovo electric power industry, the past bad experience in cooperation with Yugoslav organizations is the main reason for Kosovo's decision to orient itself to cooperation with European partners. In this connection Axemi recalled first of all the recent disagreements between the Kosovo electric power industry and the Skopje mines and ironworks which had invested in the construction of the Kosovo thermal energy complex. As is known, the arbitration commission has resolved the disagreements but, according to Axemi, the Kosovo electric power industry is not satisfied with the commission's decisions.

Answering a question about the views of the province on joint ventures, Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, explained that the province wants good cooperation with all republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, especially in joint construction projects ventures in Kosovo as an undeveloped region. However, the models for joint ventures still have not been worked out well, he said. According to him, the greatest problem in joint ventures is connected with ceiling value. For instance, according to the agreement concluded between the Skopje ironworks and the Kosovo thermal energy complex for a joint venture to build thermoelectric powerplants, the Skopje ironworks acts within its rights when it does not agree with any great increase in the prices of electric power but certain provisions of the agreement are unacceptable in view of the new situation and the energy crisis.

Mistrust?

The electric power industry of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia is also interested in investments to build thermoelectric powerplants in Kosovo. Certain contacts have been established between the Slovene and Kosovo electric power industries but have not resulted in the conclusion of an agreement. Do the West German partners offer better conditions?

Meanwhile the energy resources of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo represent 30 percent of the country's total energy potential. Kosovo's main energy resource is coal, whose reserves in the Kosovo and Metohija mining basins amount to 12 billion tons. Underground mining operations would be necessary for 60 percent of these reserves. However, only 7.5 percent of the reserves are now being exploited, mainly for electric power production needs. According to the negotiations currently conducted with the West European partners, joint ventures are planned for the construction of eight thermoelectric powerplants with a capacity of 600 megawatts each, that is, with a total capacity of 4,800 megawatts. The fact that the existing capacities of all thermoelectric powerplants of the Kosovo thermal energy complex total 800 megawatts shows what a large energy project it is.

By the year 2,000 Kosovo plans to build several thermoelectric powerplants with a total capacity of 10,000 megawatts, including some in the Kosovo basin with a total capacity of 8,000 megawatts and some in the Metohija basin with a total capacity of 2,000 megawatts. Nearly half of the plants will be built as joint ventures with foreign partners involving the obligation to deliver electric power to those partners. This fact is rather a cause for concern at a time when we are suffering from an energy shortage.